

MR. COAR: Senator Thurmond, the Senate this week passed the Thurmond textile resolution, which is designed to head off serious injury to the textile industry as a result of low tariff cuts made possible under the 1951 Trade Law. How much effect do you believe passage of this resolution will have on preventing such injury?

SEN. THURMOND: The resolution provided the best strategy/for combatting the influx of cheap Japanese textile products/on our domestic markets. It directs the Tariff Commission to be prepared to act promptly on a request by the textile industry to investigate the likely effects on any one textile product. This should strengthen the hand of our domestic textile industry considerably in its efforts to limit Japanese imports. Now, the Japanese manufacturers will have to be very careful to limit the quantity of textile products they plan to ship into our country. Otherwise, they may find themselves faced with a recommendation from the Tariff Commission/that the tariff concessions negotiated at Geneva be modified or completely nullified. You know, Bob, that should serious damage or threat of damage be found by the Commission in its investigations, then the President has authority to fix quotas or make other adjustments to avert this damage or threat of damage.

Some tariff experts have informed me/that just the effect of introducing this resolution with the names of 49 Senators backing it/has caused the Japanese manufacturers to alter their plans somewhat.

MR. COAR: Evidently, a number of Senators have been convinced your resolution is the best way to combat this problem, Senator, judging by the support it has received from textile area Senators. Senator



Harry Byrd, the chairman of the powerful Finance Committee which approved your resolution thinks very highly of it. Upon passage of the resolution, he said, "I think the textile resolution will be tremendously helpful in avoiding hardships. Senator Thurmond and the 48 other Senators who sponsored it were performing a valuable service for the textile industry." Changing the subject, Senator, the Senate this week passed another bill you were interested in. It would make it easier for our country to sell surplus farm products to foreign countries. Didn't you give this measure your full support?

SEN. THURMOND: I certainly did, Bob. Finding more markets for our surplus commodities/is one of my prime objectives in the Senate. I know of no segment of our population which receives so little for its efforts and work/as do our farmers. By disposing of our farm surpluses through sales to foreign nations, we can enable our farmers to plant more basic crop acreage, to receive greater assurance of more stable government price supports, and to reap higher cash benefits from their crops. Our government now has approximately \$8 billion tied up in farm surpluses. For this reason, I favor giving the Agriculture Department broad authority/for the purpose of developing more markets/to help reduce this huge stockpile of surpluses.

The bill as passed Wednesday/would authorize the Secretary to accept twice as much foreign currency in payment for surplus commodities as currently authorized. This means he would be able to sell \$1½ billion worth of farm surpluses in exchange for foreign currency. This, plus the fact that the bill gives the Secretary more authority/in determining where we can export certain commodities, should open more world markets to our farmers. In addition,



the new trade bill should also stimulate the world markets for our farmers.

MR. COAR: Senator, I understand you have indicated you will oppose the nomination of Solicitor General Simon Sobeloff to sit as a member of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Do you have any comments on your stand?

SEN. THURMOND: I announced shortly after Mr. Sobeloff's nomination was made public/that I would oppose his confirmation in the United States Senate. A review of his record convinces me/that he could not sit in impartial judgment as a member of the court/which may review cases involving the constitutional rights of the States. He has been a strong advocate of integration of the races in the public schools.

Such appointments by this administration and the previous administration/prove that the States which believe in the Constitution and States Rights/can expect no comfort from either major political party. Both parties/appear to be more interested in making political appeals to the bloc of minority groups/than in adherence to constitutional government. We must maintain our political independence / if we are to receive any consideration from either party.

MR. COAR: I understand, also, Senator, that you were disappointed that a South Carolinian was not given this nomination. Is that correct?

SEN. THURMOND: I regret, Bob, that a South Carolina attorney was not selected for this position. It has been approximately 30 years since we have had a <sup>South Carolina lawyer</sup> position on the Fourth Circuit. We have a large number



of attorneys/who would be well qualified for a federal judgeship.  
I certainly hope the distinguished lawyers of our state/will be  
given greater consideration/in the future.

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